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1130 Vienna AT AUSTRIA

**COPY MAILED**

**JUL 17 2006**

**OFFICE OF PETITIONS**

In re Application of :  
Amos S. Wasser :  
Application No. 10/648,070 : ON PETITION  
Filed: August 26, 2003 :  
For: TELEPHONE CALL ROUTING :

This is a decision on correspondence filed November 28, 2005, requesting this Office withdraw the holding of abandonment in the above-identified application. The petition is properly treated under 37 CFR 1.181.

This Petition is hereby **dismissed**.

Any further petition to revive the above-identified application must be submitted within TWO (2) MONTHS from the mail date of this decision. Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) are permitted. The reconsideration request should include a cover letter entitled "Request for Reconsideration of Petition under 37 CFR 1.181", and be addressed to Petitions Attorney Derek L. Woods. This is **not** final agency action within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 704.

The above-identified application became abandoned for failure to timely and properly reply to the non-final Office action mailed March 25, 2005. The Office action set a three (3) month period for reply from the mail date of the Office action. Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) were available. No reply having been received, the application became abandoned on June 26, 2005. A Notice of Abandonment was mailed November 16, 2005.

Applicant files the instant correspondence/petition and requests that this Office withdraw the holding of abandonment in the above-identified application. No support for this request is provided.

Applicant is advised that the application is abandoned because Applicant failed to file a timely and proper reply to the non-final Office action mailed March 25, 2005 (copy enclosed). The papers Applicant has submitted constitute an improper response to the non-final Office action. A petition to revive an abandoned application is required.

Here, Applicant has filed correspondence/petition to withdraw the holding of abandonment, but withdrawal of abandonment is only possible where there is a dispute over whether the application has been properly abandoned. Here, there is no dispute, and Applicant has not alleged, that the abandonment of the application is improper. Instead, Applicant simply requests that this Office withdraw the holding of abandonment.

The request is dismissed.

Applicant is strongly urged to file a petition to revive the application. In order to revive an application, the following requirements must be met:

A grantable petition to revive an abandoned application under 37 CFR 1.137(a) must be accompanied by: (1) the required reply (unless previously filed), which may met by the filing of a notice of appeal and the requisite fee; a continuing application; an amendment or request for reconsideration which *prima facie* places the application in condition for allowance, or a first or second submission under 37 CFR 1.129(a) if the application has been pending for at least two years as of June 8, 1995, taking into account any reference made in such application to any earlier filed application under 35 USC 120, 121 and 365(c); (2) the petition fee as set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(1); (3) a showing to the satisfaction of the Director that the entire delay in filing the required reply from the due date for the reply until the filing of a grantable petition pursuant to 37 CFR 1.137(a) was unavoidable; and (4) any terminal disclaimer (and fee as set forth in 37 CFR 1.20(d)) required pursuant to 37 CFR 1.137(c).

This petition lacks all of the items required above. Applicant must file a petition to revive the application. A petition to revive the application requires the following:

Item (1): Applicant must file a response that addresses the issues raised in the non-final Office action mailed March 25, 2005.

Item (2): Applicant must provide the petition fee. A fee of \$750.00 is required.

Item (3): Applicant must provide a showing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the entire delay in filing the required reply from the due date for the reply until the filing of a grantable petition pursuant to 37 CFR 1.137(a) was unintentional.

As to item (4), since this application was filed after June 8, 1995, item (4) is not required.

Applicant is further advised to contact the Office of Independent Inventors, at 703-306-5568, and the Patent Assistance Center, at 1-800-786-9199, for assistance in prosecuting his patent application.


Further correspondence with respect to this matter should be addressed as follows:

By mail: Commissioner for Patents  
PO Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

By FAX: (571) 273-8300  
Attn: Office of Petitions

By hand: Customer Service Window  
Randolph Building  
401 Dulany Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Telephone inquiries concerning this matter should be directed to the undersigned at (571) 272-3232.

  
Derek L. Woods  
Attorney  
Office of Petitions



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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/648,070	08/26/2003	Amos S. Wasser	48034-010000	3374

33717 7590 03/25/2005

GREENBERG TRAURIG LLP  
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SANTA MONICA, CA 90404

EXAMINER

D AGOSTA, STEPHEN M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2683

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/648,070

Applicant(s)

WASSER, AMOS S.

Examiner

Stephen M. D'Agosta

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**Period for Reply**  
-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.135(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 and 35-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 31-34 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 August 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/03
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

1. The information disclosure statement filed 12-29-03 **for DE-4302820** fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each patent listed that is not in the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

2. The following documents listed in the IDS were not considered because they were not found in the application: WO-9853629, EP-0556970 and GB-2269512.

### ***Specification***

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

1. The abstract is too long and should be shortened.
2. The word "means" is found many times in the abstract, please remove.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 1-2, 7-13, 18-25 and 35-36** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hyllander WO 99/12365 in view of Kimball US 5,953,322 and Martschitsch US Patent 6,223,026 (hereafter Hyllander, Kimball and Martschitsch).

As per **claims 1, 13 and 35**, Hyllander teaches an apparatus for wireless communications comprising:

- a) Means for wirelessly communicating with a BTS via a first protocol (figure 2, #8 and #9)
- b) Means for dialing a phone number of a remote device/phone (figure 2 shows two phones, #7 and #8) **But is silent on**
- c) Means for identifying an access phone number (different from the remote device's phone number)
- d) Means for providing access number to BTS via first protocol to indicate a connection is desired with the routing system associated with said access number
- e) Means for providing the telephone number (of remote device) to the routing system in accordance with a second protocol for call to remote device

The examiner interprets Hyllander as reading on the applicant's invention based on his teachings of:

- i) allowing a mobile phone user to connect, via the Internet, to another telephone user (see figure 2 and page 3, L13-26).
- ii) Use of an Internet address (eg. "access phone number") which allows connection across the Internet (eg. routing system) via SMS and/or TCP/IP (eg. second protocol) for a call to the remote device (see figure 2 – connect to GSM system which connects to the Internet routed network). The examiner notes that the IP Address of the remote device can either be manually or automatically transmitted to the wireless network/Internet (page 4, L5-31).
- iii) See page 4, L6 to page 7, L3 which states that an Internet address may be associated with the phone number of the mobile subscriber station for a specific period of time (eg. the mobile user's phone will have both a phone number and IP address associated with it so it can connect to the BTS and IP network for data flow). This important point is taught by Kimball (figure 2c shows data being transmitted from the phone that contains both the cell phone identifier #138 and an IP header #140 which inherently contains a source IP address for the mobile, eg. an "access number" which is different than the telephone number. Also see C2, L35-64 and C3, L33-50.)

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Further with regard to claim 13, the examiner notes that a SIM card inherently contains memory. **Martschitsch** teaches a SIM card with both a processor and memory onboard (figure 1, #20 and #29/#26).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hyllander, such that means are provided for steps c-e and the SIM card contains memory and a processor, to provide access to a cheap alternate communications system with support data being stored on the SIM card.

As per claim 2, Hyllander teaches the ability to connect to a GSM system which, as is known in the art (and also disclosed by the applicant's specification, page 3, L1-23), provides means for storing cellular network information within a SIM (eg. for (c) and (e) of claim 1 included in the SIM in the apparatus).

As per claims 7 and 20, Hyllander teaches the use of SMS to transmit support data (abstract).

As per claims 8-9 and 21-22, Hyllander teaches several ways in which the GSM network provides the telephone number to the routing system (page 12, L8 to page 18, L22). Hence one skilled in the art would provide it using virtually any of the "channels" available between the two systems (eg. via a signaling channel or data communications channel).

As per claims 10 and 23, Hyllander teaches means e) of claim 1 that provides the telephone number to the routing system after the connection has been established (page 12, L8-24).

As per claims 11 and 18, Hyllander teaches a GSM network which inherently provides mobile unit registration upon turning on the phone and/or during an attempt to dial/receive a call (eg. step f: means for registering with said base station to accept incoming telephone calls).

As per claims 12 and 19, Hyllander teaches the transmittal of a SMS data message(s) between the network elements to allow end-to-end calling via the Internet (abstract) [eg. transmitting a message to the routing system shortly after registering indicating said apparatus is registered).

As per claims 24 and 36, Hyllander teaches wireless/GSM telephone communications (which inherently uses mobile unit registration) and also teaches SMS to send support information between the mobile unit and the communications system (and vice versa) [abstract]. Hence, a mobile is registered, SMS can be used to transmit support data and the cellular system can forward calls to the appropriate mobile phone. The examiner interprets Hyllander as reading on the following steps:

a) assigning a contact phone number to each of plural subscribers



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- b) receiving from a particular subscriber an electronic message that has been formatted per an established protocol, said message identifying a current telephone number for the particular subscriber
- c) receiving a telephone call on the contact telephone number for the particular subscriber
- d) automatically forwarding the call to the current telephone number by dialing the current telephone number.

based on his teachings of:

i) allowing a mobile phone user to connect, via the Internet, to another telephone user (see figure 2 and page 3, L13-26).

ii) Use of an Internet address (eg. "access phone number") which allows connection across the Internet (eg. routing system) via SMS and/or TCP/IP (eg. second protocol) for a call to the remote device (see figure 2 – connect to GSM system which connects to the Internet routed network). The examiner notes that the IP Address of the remote device can either be manually or automatically transmitted to the wireless network/Internet (page 4, L5-31).

iii) See page 4, L6 to page 7, L3 which states that an Internet address may be associated with the phone number of the mobile subscriber station for a specific period of time (eg. the mobile user's phone will have both a phone number and IP address associated with it so it can connect to the BTS and IP network for data flow). This important point is taught by Kimball (figure 2c shows data being transmitted from the phone that contains both the cell phone identifier #138 and an IP header #140 which inherently contains a source IP address for the mobile, eg. an "access number" which is different than the telephone number. Also see C2, L35-64 and C3, L33-50.)

Further with regard to claim 13, the examiner notes that a SIM card inherently contains memory. Martschitsch teaches a SIM card with both a processor and memory onboard (figure 1, #20 and #29/#26).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hyllander, such that means are provided for steps c-e and the SIM card contains memory and a processor, to provide access to a cheap alternate communications system with support data being stored on the SIM card.

As per claim 25, Hyllander teaches routing calls through the Internet instead of using long distance wireless/PSTN conveyance (abstract) which reads on the applicant's claim of routing the call to a local device.

**Claims 3, 14, 26-30 and 37-38** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hyllander/Kimball/Martschitsch in view of Bamburak et al. US Patent 6,418,318 (hereafter Bamburak).

As per claims 3 and 14, Hyllander teaches ability to connect to a GSM system which, as is known in the art (and also disclosed by the applicant's specification, page

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3, L1-3), and provides means for storing "data" but is silent on storing network information about plural different networks within a SIM.

Bamburak teaches selecting a preferable wireless communications service provide in a multi-service provider environment (title) whereby the mobile comprises means to connect to different providers which inherently requires the mobile to store network information so that it knows how to communicate with said multi-service providers (abstract). The examiner also points out that dual-mode and multi-mode phones are known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hyllander, such that the phone can select a preferable service provider, to provide means for connecting to the area's optimal communications provider during roaming.

As per claim 26, Hyllander teaches claim 24 but is silent on means for causing the wireless device to download information to update said subscriber information.

Bansal teaches the reduction of wireless calling costs whereby the cellular system (eg. SCP) downloads the best MIN to the wireless device (figure 4, #404-#428, specifically #418-#428).

Bamburak teaches selecting a preferable wireless communications service provide in a multi-service provider environment (title) whereby the mobile comprises means to connect to different providers which inherently requires the mobile to store network information so that it knows how to communicate with said multi-service providers (abstract). The examiner also points out that dual-mode and multi-mode phones are known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hyllander, such that the wireless device can download data from a plurality of networks and update subscriber information, to provide means to the wireless device to roam and receive update information from multiple networks for reduced cost wireless calling.

As per claims 27 and 28, Hyllander teaches claim 26 but is silent on updating information includes information regarding how to transmit the electronic message of step b) via a specific one of the wireless networks.

Hyllander teaches a GSM network but does not rule out connection to other cellular networks and dual-mode and multi-mode phone are available which can switch between different systems (as is known in the art). Hence the examiner interprets Hyllander as having the foundation that would provide means for transmitting SMS messages that can contain not only information about Internet calls, but also about other cellular networks (eg. for hand-off or re-registration).

Bansal teaches the reduction of wireless calling costs whereby the cellular system (eg. SCP) downloads the best MIN to the wireless device (figure 4, #404-#428, specifically #418-#428). Bansal also teaches network profiles (C1, L39-43) and the phone can register with a new cellular system after the MIN changes (C1, L51-54). Since dual-mode and multi-mode phones are known in the art, one would expect that

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the MIN data message would be modified to contain information about other cellular networks' access information as well. [Note: data can be stored onboard the mobile unit in memory or on a SIM card].

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hyllander, such that the update information includes how to transmit the electronic message via a specific wireless network, to provide means for the mobile unit to be able to connect to a multitude of cellular and/or data communication systems (eg. TDMA, FDMA, CDMA, GSM and/or Internet, PSTN, Private WAN, etc.).

As per claim 29, Hyllander teaches wireless telephone connectivity to the Internet and the ability to conduct shopping/banking operations (page 1, L10-24) among other things (eg. download electronic cash).

As per claim 30, Hyllander teaches wireless telephone connectivity to the Internet and the ability to connect to the Internet for entertainments purposes (page 1, L10-24) among other things (eg. download an audio file/music).

As per claim 37, Hyllander teaches wireless communications comprising:

a) means for storing login information (phone inherently has memory and dual-mode phones are known in the art).

c) means for automatically in response to b), logging into the telephone communications network selected in step b) so as to allow said apparatus to receive and initiate telephone calls (mobile unit registration is inherent to all cell networks)

d) means for automatically in response to the selecting by said means b), transmitting a message via the telephone network selected in step b) to an entity that is not a part of the telephone network selected in step b) wherein the message sent in setp d) identifies a phone number at which said apparatus is reachable while logged into the telephone network selected in b) and the message is sent via a pre-established protocol. [Hyllander teaches transmission of an SMS message – abstract].

but is silent on

a) plural networks.

b) means for selecting one of the plural networks (dual-mode phones inherently select the optimal phone network, and hand-offs perform a similar function within one network)

Hyllander teaches a GSM network but does not rule out connection to other cellular networks and dual-mode and multi-mode phone are available which can switch between different systems (as is known in the art). Hence the examiner interprets Hyllander as having the foundation that would provide means for transmitting SMS messages that can contain not only information about Internet calls, but also about other cellular networks (eg. for hand-off or re-registration).

Bansal teaches the reduction of wireless calling costs whereby the cellular system (eg. SCP) downloads the best MIN to the wireless device (figure 4, #404-#428, specifically #418-#428). Bansal also teaches network profiles (C1, L39-43) and the phone can register with a new cellular system after the MIN changes (C1, L51-54). Since dual-mode and multi-mode phones are known in the art, one would expect that

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the MIN data message would be modified to contain information about other cellular networks' access information as well. [Note: data can be stored onboard the mobile unit in memory or on a SIM card].

Bamburak teaches selecting a preferable wireless communications service provide in a multi-service provider environment (title) whereby the mobile comprises means to connect to different providers which inherently requires the mobile to store network information so that it knows how to communicate with said multi-service providers (abstract). The examiner also points out that dual-mode and multi-mode phones are known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hyllander, such that the wireless device can connect to a plurality of networks, so that an optimal, least cost network can be selected as the user roams.

As per claim 38, Hyllander teaches claim 37 but is silent on further comprising means for allowing the user to cause steps b-d to be repeated with a different one of the plural communications networks being selected at each repetition of step b.

Bansal teaches the reduction of wireless calling costs whereby the cellular system (eg. SCP) downloads the best MIN to the wireless device (figure 4, #404-#428, specifically #418-#428). Bansal also teaches network profiles (C1, L39-43) and the phone can register with a new cellular system after the MIN changes (C1, L51-54).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hyllander, such that the mobile phone can switch manually/automatically between wireless communication systems, to provide means to the user to select, at will, the system they wish to use.

**Claims 4-6 and 15-17** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hyllander/Kimball/Martschitsch in view of Bansal US 6,526,272 (hereafter Bansal).

As per claims 4, 15 and 17, Hyllander teaches means (c) of claim 1/14 but is silent on identifies the access telephone number based on at least one of a current telephone number for said apparatus and a current location of said apparatus (eg. for claim 15, identify location and register with one of the different mobile systems).

Bansal teaches reducing wireless calling costs (title) whereby the MIN and location of the phone are identified (figure 4, steps 404-428, specifically #412).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hyllander, such that the access phone number is based on location of the user, to provide the closest access point to the user which reduces costs.

As per claim 5, Hyllander teaches claim 1 but is silent on means for:

f) analyzing the telephone number

g) means for activating said means d) and e) only if the phone number satisfies a predetermined condition.

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Hylander does teach the advantage of connecting to a remote user via the Internet instead of costly long distance lines (page 2, L3-6) but does not specifically disclose analyzing the phone number and any predetermined condition, although one skilled in the art would provide that functionality.

Bansal teaches means for analyzing where the user is (eg. which phone number is to be called versus which MIN the mobile should use) and a predetermined condition(s) (eg. least cost) [abstract].

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hylander, such that the phone number is analyzed and activation is based on a predetermined condition, to determine the user's location and a cheap(er) access system.

As per claim 6, Hylander teaches claim 5 but is silent on wherein the predetermined condition includes a criterion based on amount of toll charges for placing a call to the telephone number directly via the base station.

Hylander does teach the advantage of connecting to a remote user via the Internet instead of costly long distance lines (page 2, L3-6) but does not specifically disclose analyzing the phone number and any predetermined condition, although one skilled in the art would provide that functionality.

Bansal teaches means for analyzing for reducing calling costs/lowest costs [abstract]. One skilled in the art would be able to calculate the cost of using the cellular network versus Hylander's use of the Internet to place the call.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hylander, such that criteria is based on amount of toll charges directly via the BTS, to provide capability of reducing wireless costs via an alternate communication system.

As per claim 16, Hylander teaches claim 14 but is silent on means for causing the wireless device to download information to update said subscriber information.

Bansal teaches the reduction of wireless calling costs whereby the cellular system (eg. SCP) downloads the best MIN to the wireless device (figure 4, #404-#428, specifically #418-#428).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hylander, such that the wireless device can download data and update subscriber information, to provide means to the wireless device to roam and receive update information for reduced cost wireless calling.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

**Claims 31-34** objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

For claim 31, Hyllander does not teach maintaining a database of geographic information that includes positions of at least some of the plural subscribers and providing said geographic information upon request (for use with a phone having multiple phone numbers).

For claim 32, Hyllander does not teach maintaining a subscriber database of phone numbers, connection statuses and current telephone numbers for said plural subscribers (for use with a phone having multiple phone numbers).

Claims 33 and 34 depend upon claims 32 and 33.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stephen M. D'Agosta whose telephone number is 703-306-5426. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bill Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Stephen D'Agosta  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
3-16-05

